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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES.

Bailey, L. H. *The Farm and Garden Rule Book*. Pp. xxiv, 587. Price, \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

As the name implies, this is a manual giving in briefest terms information on all subjects likely to be of interest to the agriculturist. Would you learn the number of plants, set one inch apart, it takes to fill an acre or the grading of roses or stock, "just look in the book and see." The wide sale of the three earlier editions is the best indication of its value.

Barker, D. A. *Cash and Credit*. Pp. vi, 143. Price, 40 cents. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

In this day of cheap primers on scientific subjects—cheap in quality but not in price when one considers their real value—it is a pleasure to find a primer like this one of Mr. Barker's, which is accurate and substantial in its exposition of principles, and evinces a knowledge of the work-a-day world in its explanation of their application. The book discusses such subjects as the relation of money, credit, and confidence to prices; the theory and practice of the domestic and foreign exchanges—a subject upon which the book is particularly strong; and the principles and practice of banking. Illustrations and descriptive material have reference principally to the British money market.

The book is open to a few criticisms, but most of them are not serious. In his treatment of the price equation (pp. 19-20) Mr. Barker omits any reference to the important subject of the rates of monetary and of deposit turnover; his explanation of the gold exchange standard is one-sided, being based especially upon the practice in India, which differs very materially from the typical gold exchange standard. There are minor inaccuracies in the reference to the Philippines (p. 86), that to Mexico (p. 87), and that to the United States (p. 123).

All in all, however, Mr. Barker's book is an excellent primer, and well worth reading by any one who desires a brief but substantial survey of the principles of money and credit as exemplified in the British money market.

Beard, C. A. and Schultz, B. E. *Documents on the State-wide Initiative, Referendum and Recall*. Pp. viii, 394. Price, \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

This is an excellent collection of source material. The volume includes all of the constitutional amendments providing for a state-wide system of initiative, referendum or recall now in force, several of the most significant statutes elaborating constitutional provisions, all of the constitutional amendments now pending adoption, six important judicial decisions, certain materials relative to state-wide recall, and some illustrative papers showing the system

in ordinary municipalities and commission-governed cities. In the appendix is the complete scheme of government suggested by Hon. W. S. U'Ren and others of Oregon, and also the ballot titles for the Oregon election of 1910. In order that students of government may have accessible the source materials needed for the study of these movements, the compilers have promised to issue new additions from time to time as important constitutional amendments or statutes are enacted.

In the introductory note of sixty-nine pages Professor Beard gives the history of the adoption of these measures, showing that they are subjects of great practical consideration for all students of government and men of affairs. He analyzes succinctly and comments favorably upon the significance of each of the movements.

The volume is well indexed. As a collection of documentary material it has the rare merit of being exhaustive. It is a valuable and timely book of reference.

Bergson, Henri. *Creative Evolution.* Pp. xv, 407. Price, \$2.50. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1911.

The title of this book attracts attention, and this attention is held by the style of the author, even though this is a translation. Professor Bergson is one of the most known of present French philosophers, and there are many who will welcome this English version.

In essence, the author believes that the human mind is bound to attempt a philosophy of the universe that shall utilize the newer discoveries of the ways of nature. Science must interpret the changes of matter in order that it may control matter. Philosophy must go further back. M. Bergson at the outset specially emphasizes the role that the concept of duration, time, now plays and must play in science. Indeed, this part of his discussion is perhaps the most valuable contribution he makes.

Neither mechanism, which is so characteristic of science, nor finality, dominant in the older philosophy, can now be accepted as satisfactory. In their places the author seeks refuge in a vague conception of some vital force which works in creative fashion, time being as essential a feature as form.

The development of modern sciences (particularly the biological), is discussed, and then the various systems of philosophy are reviewed. The discussion is always interesting, the criticism often searching. In the reviewer's opinion, there is no good reason for accepting the by no means infrequent dogmatic utterances on vexed questions as final, but the argument as a whole will repay careful study.

Blair, Emma H. *The Indian Tribes of the Upper Mississippi Valley and Region of the Great Lakes.* Pp. 784. Price, \$10.00. Cleveland: A. H. Clark Company, 1912.

Bloomfield, Max. *The Vocational Guidance of Youth.* Pp. xiii, 124. Price, 60 cents. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1911.

The school prepares, in a measure, for life, but the specialization of modern

industry has placed before the average student such a bewildering maze of choices that some effort must be made to direct the youth into the most desirable forms of employment. Hence, Mr. Bloomfield and those working with him have organized vocational guidance bureaus, both in the schools and in connection with social agencies outside of the schools. As a result of this activity, "common action has become more easy; social insight and the will to serve have increased." In clear, readable form, the author has explained the system of vocational guidance, detailing its advantages to the child and the society at large.

Campbell, G. L. *Industrial Accidents and their Compensation.* Pp. xii, 105. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1911.

In an essay covering slightly less than one hundred pages, the author has attempted to sum up the problem of accident compensation. The first portion, dealing with the statistics of industrial accidents and their social causes, is notably incomplete in its failure to discriminate between the superficial work done by the average State Labor Bureau and such excellent studies of Industrial Accidents as those made by Miss Crystal Eastman in Pittsburgh and the Minnesota Bureau of Labor in 1908. The author is either ignorant of or else he fails to recognize the incompetency which frequently shows itself in factory inspection and labor statistics departments.

The remainder of the work, which deals with accident compensation, includes a discussion of voluntary agencies of Employers' Liability Laws in the United States, and of Employer's Liability Insurance. The book ends with a chapter on Suggested Reforms. Not only has the author failed to grasp the full social significance of the accident problem, but his citation of remedies is distinctly below the standard of similar work done by Miss Eastman for the Pittsburgh *Survey* or for the New York Commission on Employers' Liability.

Clark, Sue A., and Wyatt, Edith. *Making Both Ends Meet.* Pp. xiii, 270. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

"Making Both Ends Meet" consists in large part of the economic records of self-supporting women living away from home in New York. The data were collected through the National Consumers' League. Mrs. Sue A. Clark conducted the inquiry for a year and a half, obtaining the workers' budgets, as they were available, from young women who were interviewed in their rooms, boarding-places, and hotels, as well as at night-schools and clubs. Edith Wyatt supplemented these accounts and rearranged them. The book is not entirely the work of these two, however, and recognition is given of the help of the other contributors.

The unstandardized conditions in the work of women, generally, really form the chief topic of the book. Trade legislation backed by conscientious inspection and powerful enforcement is concluded to be the most effectual method of reform.

The method of presenting the material is extremely interesting, usually following the narrative form. In short, it is well worth the perusal of any

one desiring information on the subject without the laborious task of wading through statistics.

Clay, A. *Syndicalism and Labor*. Pp. xv, 230. Price, \$2.25. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1911.

This work is a polemic against the radicalism so prominent in the labor movement of to-day. Beginning with a discussion of the origin and meaning of the term "syndicalism" and of the place of syndicalism as a weapon of industrial warfare, the author traces the development of the movement in France, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom. Interest centers, of course, in the last named country, and the main purpose of the volume seems to be that of arousing public attention to the danger of allowing the trade unions and the movement for social reform to become pawns in the game of furthering socialistic designs. The trade unions seem to be abandoning the old policy of conciliation and collective bargaining for a policy of class struggle and class aggrandizement. The new unionism is merely collectivism under another name; and "social reform" has become a label for a variety of schemes out of which the state socialists make much political capital. This has been inevitable in the march of progress, but it has led the country "to a position in which political and social conditions combine to menace the stability of the system of social organization under whose aegis that progress has been made." The middle classes should pause to consider the state to which humane sentiment is leading them. They must be brought to realize their situation and to take an attitude that will not be misinterpreted as "an encouragement to those who advocate violence and intimidation as the most effectual method of securing the redistribution of wealth."

Bias marks the whole treatment. The author seems to have a morbid eye for anything that can be labelled socialistic; and he assumes a sort of divine monopoly over progressive tendencies on the part of the middle classes. But for all that, the working out of the argument is so intelligent that it cannot be dismissed in cavalier fashion.

Crampton, H. E. *The Doctrine of Evolution—Its Basis and Scope*. Pp. 312. Price, \$1.50. New York: Columbia University Press, 1911.

This book was not written for students of social science, but for students of biology. Nevertheless, it is the best book yet published for those who wish to see what biology has to offer as a basis of or supplement to social studies. The author avoids the technical terminology that makes scientific books so difficult. He has a unique power of keeping in view the essential principles and of pointing out their application to related subjects. The first half treats of evolution as a process. It is the sort of biology that every one should know. The latter half treats of man and his social evolution. This is, of course, the difficult part, but the work has been done so successfully that all can learn from it and few will be inclined to find fault. If he occasionally overstates the influence of the biologic factors in social evolution, the correctives are readily at hand for the economist and sociologist to supplement this view with their own. No one interested in social science should miss

this rare opportunity to broaden his view and gain a better appreciation of the ways of nature.

Dean, M. B. *Municipal Bonds Held Void.* Pp. 122. Price, \$2.50. New York: By the Author, 1911.

This work is stated by the author to be "a compilation of all cases in the United States holding municipal bonds void or determining their illegality prior to issuance, enjoining their issue, denying registration or certificate, or refusing their validation."

It is intended for use by owners and dealers in municipal bonds and banks loaning on such securities as collateral, as a check against the illegal issues which are at the present time "floating around the country like derelicts upon a sea." The work is, in reality, a digest of the various cases coming to the author's attention bearing upon illegal municipal bond issues. A feature of the work is three tables, giving the names, amounts and character of the bonds declared illegal or whose issue was enjoined, the purposes for which they were issued and other matters of a kindred nature.

Der Ling, Princess. *Two Years in the Forbidden City.* Pp. ix, 382. Price. \$2.00. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1911.

Devine, Edward T. *The Spirit of Social Work.* Pp. xi, 231. Price, \$1.00. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1911.

One of the best known social workers in the United States has sought to present in this volume his conception of the spirit of social work. In nine addresses, dealing with the Conservation of Human Life, Housing, Woman Suffrage, Criminality, Poverty, and Philanthropy he presents once more his unfaltering belief in men and his firm conviction that a remodeled environment will relieve most of the maladjustments from which society now suffers. The work, which is clear and forceful, should appeal to the widening circle of readers who are interesting themselves in the problem of social work.

Dodd, W. E. *Statesmen of the Old South.* Pp. ix, 242. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

This little volume, the subtitle of which is, "From Radicalism to Conservative Revolt," will go far to confirm Professor Dodd's right to be called a keen analyst of American history. Only three statesmen are dealt with, Jefferson, Calhoun, and Davis, though others are necessarily given some attention because of their relation to these. Jefferson is presented in a light which will be pleasing to the "insurgent" of to-day. Not only was he an "insurgent" in 1776, when he proposed, but did not effect, the democratization of Virginia, but such he remained, and the same proposition he offered again in 1816. He failed because the "interests" were too strong. We can only wish that Professor Dodd had dwelt a little more on Jefferson as President. Calhoun was always a nationalist at heart, especially when the Presidency seemed within his grasp, but he put property interests above nationalism and democracy and the kind of property he championed must

look to the states for protection. Jefferson Davis was his disciple and, much against his will, thinks Professor Dodd, was driven to revolt in behalf of the "interests."

Edler, Friedrich. *The Dutch Republic and the American Revolution.* Pp. viii, 244. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1911.

Dr. Edler has done an excellent piece of historical research, though he would have made his study more valuable had he placed greater emphasis upon its economic and financial aspects. And his work would have had more general interest had he put it in a more attractive literary form. His purpose was to treat his subject primarily and largely from the diplomatic point of view and with all possible fullness of detail; and he has achieved his purpose of making a scientific treatment of a subject slightly known and appreciated in the United States.

He has considered the many phases of politics in the United Provinces during the period of the American Revolution. He has made it unmistakably clear that the Dutch rendered very important aid to the Americans, though in an indirect and clandestine manner, and though almost wholly for the sake of Dutch commercial interests. The Dutch were at the beginning of the war between England and the American provinces nominally neutral; by its end they were openly the allies of the Americans and the enemies of the British. Throughout the war, they were especially eager to obtain a large share of their trade. The agents of the American provinces and of France made use of the United Provinces for many secret negotiations. In many ways the Dutch rendered aid to the Americans and the French, though by the terms of the treaty of peace between England and the Americans the Dutch were made the victims.

Franck, H. A. *Four Months Afoot in Spain.* Pp. 370. Price, \$2.00. New York: Century Company, 1911.

Here is a book that is different from the ordinary book of travel. With only \$172 to cover all expenses, the author goes by steerage to Gibraltar, making the trip through Spain on foot and by third-class rail. He departs from the usual line of travel and visits places unknown to the ordinary tourist. His knowledge of the Spanish language and his wonderful adaptability make it possible for him to mingle with the lower classes as one of them. He makes friends with tramps and peasants, eating their food and living as they live.

The book does not attempt to give any great amount of real information. It is just an easily flowing and, often, humorous account of his care-free wanderings. He gives interesting glimpses of life in Spain, especially among the peasants,—their attitude toward church and State. Like other travelers, the author condemns the profligacy of the priesthood, but he sees little to disapprove of in the bull fights.

Altogether, the book is unusual and is delightfully interesting. It compares favorably with the author's earlier work, "A Vagabond's Journey Around the World."

Garner, James W. *Government in the United States.* Pp. 416. Price, \$1.00.

New York: American Book Company, 1911.

This is a text-book designed primarily for use in high schools and academies. The book happily begins with a discussion of local government. From local government it proceeds to discuss in an inclusive manner the machinery first of state then of national government. More than the usual amount of attention is devoted to the actual operation of governmental machinery. For this reason the book will undoubtedly go far toward meeting the constantly increasing demand for a text for secondary schools that will emphasize the personal relation existing between the citizen and his government. It may be questioned, however, whether the book goes far enough in this direction. To be sure suggestive chapters are devoted to interesting discussions of suffrage and elections; political parties and nominating methods; citizenship, and organization and procedure of Congress, but is it not high time that secondary students be taught something as to law-creating as well as to law-making forces? Certainly at least one chapter might have been devoted to the formation and expression of public opinion and the means by which legislative and administrative bodies are actually influenced.

From the standpoint of pedagogy the book is entirely satisfactory. The type is clear; the arrangement is excellent; the subject matter is well proportioned; it is written with clearness of diction. At the close of each chapter is a list of references and a list of questions through which the student may be taught the value and use of documentary material. The questions will also serve as a point of departure for the discussion of interesting and pressing governmental problems of the day. In the appendix are copies of the Articles of Confederation and of the Federal Constitution.

Garrett, G. *Where the Money Grows.* Pp. ii, 66. Price, 50 cents. New

York: Harper & Brothers, 1911.

This collection of short sketches, descriptive of Wall Street and of the habits of those who frequent it, has less value in book form than in the pages of a daily paper, for which some of the sketches are very appropriate. The two entitled "The Way of a Client" and "Taking Trouble Home" are the best.

Hackwood, E. W. *Good Cheer.* Pp. 424. Price, \$2.50. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company, 1911.

The Romance of Food and Feasting, the secondary title of this book, gives a much better idea of its contents than its general title. A wealth of material gathered from a great variety of sources is presented. A few of the thirty-seven topics discussed are: Culinary Art the Mainspring of Civilization, Foods and Culinary Practices of the Ancients, Forks and Refinement, The Roast Beef of Old England, The Cook and his Art, National Foods and National Prejudices, Influence of Diet on National Character, Curiosities of Diet, The Aesthetics of the Dinner Table. The materials are presented topically and without any semblance of scientific arrangement or logical development. It is

neither a history nor a scientific treatise, and one must search diligently through the chapter analyses to find specific manners and customs of various peoples. The index is of no assistance in this pursuit except as to items of food and a few general subjects. The student of gastronomy, however, will find it interesting and entertaining. It is rich in quotations (without references) and is profusely illustrated.

Hard, William. *The Women of To-morrow.* Pp. xi, 211. Price, \$1.50. New York: Baker & Taylor Company, 1911.

Among the books which have recently appeared dealing with the question of women and their modern revolt against traditional dependence, the present work stands out, sharply marked off from the others by its brilliant, easy style and its broad grasp of the fundamental principles underlying the woman movement. Mr. Hard in his present volume has contributed not a little to the available material on one of the most vital modern social problems.

Herrick, C. A. *Reclaiming a Commonwealth and Other Essays.* Pp. viii, 201. Price, \$1.00. Philadelphia: John J. McVey, 1911.

Under the above title Dr. Herrick has put forth a volume of essays on educational topics that will command the serious attention of educators and of the thinking public generally. Of special interest are the ones on *Reclaiming a Commonwealth*, in which Dr. Herrick narrates dramatically the struggle to raise North Carolina from illiteracy and utter lack of educational ideals to a creditable position among American commonwealths; on *Education the Keystone of Power*, and *Old and New Education*, wherein are clearly described certain educational ideals and tendencies; and on *Unconscious Education*, which discusses in delightful fashion the qualities essential to the true teacher, and the rich rewards of the spirit which come to the man who devotes himself unreservedly to the training and development of youth.

The other essays are of a more practical sort, and while adding to the reader's storehouse of facts make less contribution to his mental furniture.

This little volume is an admirable one for the odd minutes that are too precious to be wasted and too few consecutively to be used for more exhaustive discussions.

Hicks, F. C. *Competitive and Monopoly Price.* Pp. 39. Cincinnati: University of Cincinnati, 1911.

The viewpoint of this discussion proceeds from fairly well accepted premises in current theory, and its development contains little that is new. The conclusion reached seems to be a compromise such as would preserve the valuable elements both in competition and in combination. The following is the author's summary of guiding principles:

"1. Fair price can be secured only by securing the proper balancing of competition and unity of action. No policy can hope for success which regards competition as natural and beneficial in and for itself and unity of action as abnormal and injurious.

"2. Since, under modern industry, the healthy balancing of competition and unity of action cannot be attained through the spontaneous working of

business interests, there must be legislation, and this legislation must have for its object, not the impossible régime of free competition, but the proper adjustment of both competition and unity of action.

"3. Mere general provisions as to acts that are in restraint of trade are not sufficient. The dividing line between acts which in their ultimate effect do and those which do not restrain trade is altogether too indefinite to suit the needs of business. The specific evils shown by experience to result from excessive unity of action and from excessive competition should be clearly defined and explicitly forbidden, so that both the general public and those who manage industry may know just what is and what is not contrary to law."

Jacques, Mabel. *District Nursing.* Pp. xiv, 162. Price, \$1.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

In this little volume will be found an interesting description of the work of the district nurse, evidently drawn from the writer's own experience. It contains a brief sketch of the history of the movement, and a discussion of the different problems which the district nurse is likely to encounter. It teems with practical and sensible suggestions and will be found of value by all who have to do with this important phase of the movement for public health.

Jenkins, Hester D. *Ibrahim Pasha.* Pp. 123. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911.

Jessup, W. A. *The Social Factors Affecting Special Supervision in the Public Schools of the United States.* Pp. vii, 123. Price, \$1.00. New York: Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1911.

An investigation, historical and current, into the status of the special subjects of the course of study, based upon data from practically all the important school systems of the United States. It shows that the demand for the introduction of these subjects came from outside. Music came with a religious and social sanction; drawing, as a result of the need of trained artisans, with an additional and later industrial approval; domestic science, because of the necessity for teaching girls how to work; penmanship, with a commercial sanction; and physical training, as a part of a revival of interest in health and physique.

The order of popularity, judged numerically, is music 85, drawing 75, manual training 43, domestic science 30, penmanship 21, physical education 20, and domestic art 18. Based upon the compensation of supervisors and special teachers the order of importance is: Manual training, physical education, penmanship, drawing, domestic science, music and domestic art. The median salary is influenced by the proportion of men and women in each. The women teach most of the drawing—85 per cent, music, 63 per cent, and all of the domestic science and art, while the men are still favored for penmanship—61 per cent, and manual training 80 per cent.

Jones, Chester Lloyd. *Readings on Parties and Elections in the United States.* Pp. xv, 354. Price, \$1.60. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

Party control of the government, the development of party organization in the United States, the convention and the direct primary, the national convention and the election of the President, senatorial elections, elections to the House of Representatives and to the state legislature, party organization, the ballot, party problems and remedies, and direct legislation and the recall, are the main headings under which the author has classified his material. The nature of the sources of the material will be gleaned from the fact that, out of seventy-two readings, one is an excerpt from a judicial decision, two are excerpts from speeches, three from constitutions, five from state and federal statutes, seven from newspapers, nine from pamphlets, twenty-three from periodicals, and twenty-five from standard books. The work is, therefore, pre-eminently a collection of readings. It is not a source book. For instance, out of the eleven readings on party organization but one, the Rules of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania, may be called real source material. It would seem as though the party rules and regulations of at least a few other typical states might well have been given. The volume contains no comparative readings on party organizations and methods in other countries.

The book is admirably adapted for use in an introductory course in Party Organization and Methods. Each reading is prefaced by a clean, cogent paragraph succinctly stating the significance of the point at issue. The volume will be of inestimable value in all courses that deal with and for all readers who wish to become acquainted with actual party government.

Jordan, David S. *The Heredity of Richard Roe.* Pp. 165. Price, \$1.20. Boston: American Unitarian Society, 1911.

Probably no man in America is doing more to popularize and interpret modern biology than the writer, the president of Leland Stanford University. Using the hypothetical man, Richard Roe, the author tells of his inheritance from his ancestors, inheritances good or bad, and the varied problems thereby introduced. The little volume will be of great interest to the "gentle reader" who wants to know something of these vital questions. The story is well told and in non-technical language.

Keltie, J. Scott (Ed.). *The Statesman's Year Book, 1911.* Pp. lxxii, 1444. Price, \$3.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

Klein, Felix. *America of To-morrow.* Pp. xii, 359. Price \$1.75. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1911.

The reader turns from this book with a feeling that it has been decidedly misnamed. Although it is called "America of To-morrow," it deals in a very decided sense with America of to-day as it was seen by a visiting Frenchman. The greater portion of the book is concerned with American manners and customs as they relate to educational institutions. Aside from a short discussion of the probable results upon American life of the present Japanese problem, the author fails entirely to reach "To-morrow."

Kurella, Hans. *Cesare Lombroso, A Modern Man of Science.* Pp. vii, 194. Price, \$1.50. New York: Rebman Company.

This little volume, written shortly after the death of the great criminologist, is an attempt to evaluate the work of Lombroso and to describe the position which he occupied in the field of positive social science. A concise biographical sketch is followed only by such discussion of his theories as is necessary to reveal his leadership in the revolutionizing of criminological science. The work is admirably done. No attempt is made to gloss over the errors or exaggerations. They are frankly acknowledged, but are regarded merely as incidental blemishes upon the otherwise great achievement of this man, of the true scientific spirit. In a very interesting appendix on Lombroso's spiritualistic researches, the author narrates the circumstances led him into this field of investigations and the methods by which he was deceived, and concludes: "To our enemies we freely give the Lombroso of senile decay, for the Lombroso of youth, forever young, is ours." In another appendix he gives a chronological list of Facts and Documents of Positivism, 1841-1865. The book is excellent reading for all students of Criminology, and especially for such as seek an unprejudiced estimate of the work of the founder of the Italian school.

Lawrence, W. W. *Medieval Story and the Beginnings of the Social Ideals of English-speaking People.* Pp. xiv, 236. Price, \$1.50. New York: Columbia University Press, 1911.

The English people are a composite of Germanic, Scandinavian, French and Celtic elements, fused in the melting-pot of the British Isles just as similar elements are now combining in the United States. Among the methods of approach to an examination of the social ideals of these early peoples, none is more suggestive than that of the great stories that grew into form during the medieval period. These narratives serve not only as faithful records of the vices, ambitions and social ideals of by-gone days, but picture as well the rise of class distinctions and the contrasting spirits of aristocracy and democracy. "Beowulf" brings out the honor, bravery and self-sacrifice of the Anglo-Saxon; the story of Roland reveals the patriotism, piety and prowess of the conquering Normans; the Arthurian romances picture the magic and mystery and soaring imagination of the Celt. The tone of the stories of Arthur is thoroughly aristocratic. The note of democracy is struck in the "History of Reynard the Fox" and in the story of Robin Hood; and finally, in the Canterbury Tales, all classes meet on common ground for the first time since the Norman conquest. This reflects a recognition of popular rights by the ruling aristocracy and the rise of a democratic spirit in English life.

These developments are traced by Professor Lawrence in facile popular vein, and the succession of lectures on the different stories makes absorbingly interesting reading.

Levy, H. *Monopoly and Competition.* Pp. xviii, 333. Price, \$3.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

Lincoln, J. T. *The Factory*. Pp. xiv, 104. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1912.

A look backward for the sake of a look forward is the dominant quality of this essay. Five of its six chapters review in popular yet accurate fashion the main course of development of the factory system since the Industrial Revolution. The sixth appraises this development in social terms and lays down standards for future guidance. The factory, with all that it implies, has democratized the viewpoint and endeavor of the masses of men. Its splendid machinery must not be destroyed. Leaders must be developed "who see in wealth accumulated a treasure held in trust from which they are to feed and clothe the armies that they lead to peaceful conquests." In such leaders, "that conduct only is praiseworthy which advances the time when every man capable of industry shall be rewarded for his labor, not only with a loaf of bread, but with hours of fruitful leisure."

Meyer, Max. *The Fundamental Laws of Human Behavior*. Pp. xv, 241. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Richard G. Badger, 1911.

Montgomery, D. H. *The Leading Facts of English History* (Rev. Ed.) Pp. lxxxvii, 444. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1912.

Morris, C. *The Progress and Achievement of One Hundred Years, 1812-1912*. Pp. 596. Price, \$2.25. Philadelphia: J. C. Winston Company, 1912.

Patterson, Isaac F. *The Constitution of Ohio, Amendments and Proposed Amendments*. Pp. 358. Price, \$3.00. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1912.

The first part of this volume is devoted to the original texts of the Ordinance of 1787 and the acts of Congress dividing the new territory and creating and recognizing the State of Ohio. The greater part of the volume is devoted to the documentary material relating to the constitutional conventions of 1802 and 1851. In each case the call for the convention, the list of its members, and the constitution adopted is incorporated. Seven pages are given over to the comparison of the provisions of these constitutions and the proposed constitution of 1874. The text, the total vote, and the vote for and against each of the twenty-five proposed and nine adopted amendments to the constitution of 1852 are also incorporated. A rather scanty allowance—twelve pages—is devoted to contemporary newspaper accounts of the convention of 1850 and the proposed constitution of 1874. The volume also contains the call for and the delegates elected to the constitutional convention now in session. The type is large and the typographical work is excellent. The volume will afford ready reference to the documents salient to the discussion of the constitution now being framed in Ohio.

Porter, R. P. *The Full Recognition of Japan*. Pp. x, 789. Price, \$4.00. New York: Oxford University Press, 1911.

Rembaugh, Bertha. *The Political Status of Women in the United States*. Pp. xiii, 164. Price, \$1.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1911.

The Political Status of Women in the United States is a digest of the laws

governing women in the different states and territories. It is headed by a note of explanation from the Women's Political Union of New York, under whose auspices the publication was made, stating the object and scope of the book. An introduction by Harriet Stanton Blatch follows, and then the main body of the book. The states are arranged in alphabetical order, the headings under each state are uniform, and the information well tabulated. It should form a valuable reference book on the political rights, privileges and immunities of the women of the United States.

Robinson, C. M. *The Width and Arrangement of Streets.* Pp. x, 199. Price, \$2.00. New York: Engineering News Publishing Company, 1911.

Scott, W. D. *Increasing Human Efficiency in Business.* Pp. v, 339. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

This book clearly recognizes that human efficiency is based on definite psychological principles. The application of these principles is applied to the entire field of business activity—namely, the labor of production, the salesmen and the manager. The treatment is humanizing in that the ideals which should govern any normal working individual are shown to be directly related to the minutiae of everyday working experience. The mind qualities of imitation, competition, loyalty and concentration are discussed in their relation to specific business or labor problems. Physical health is analyzed in its relation to human progress. Pleasure and relaxation in connection with our daily efforts are shown to be necessary factors in bringing about a saner concept of human possibilities. An observation of these principles results in scientifically controlled experiences. When these experiences have become habits, the efficiency of men in fundamental occupations is shown to be greatly increased. The book leaves one with the impression that the sociological worker has here found a psychological basis for certain of his institutions, while an adjustment between human efficiency and wages tends to note a happy and sane commercial progress.

Squire, Belle. *The Woman Movement in America.* Pp. viii, 286. Price, \$1.00. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1911.

The Woman Movement in America, by Belle Squire, of Chicago, is a short account of the struggle for equal suffrage and equal rights, beginning with Mary Wollstonecraft's "Vindication of the Rights of Woman," and tracing the movement down to the vigorous suffrage campaign of to-day.

The first few chapters of the book were written primarily for newspaper purposes. In welding them with other chapters into book form, the author has followed, throughout the whole, the method of the original chapters. The style, therefore, is rapid, graphic, pictorial and somewhat inclined to exaggeration. A criticism for lack of scientific method would hardly be just, since the author so frankly confesses her haste and her purpose. The book is calculated to appeal to the rapid casual reader rather than to the thinker.

Statistique des Grèves et Lock-Out en Belgique, 1906-1910. Pp. lxiii, 345. Price, 3 francs. Brussels: J. Lebeau & Co., 1911.

Steiner, B. C. *Maryland Under the Commonwealth.* Pp. xii, 178. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1911.

This is a continuation of the well-known series of monographs by the same author on the early history of Maryland. *The Beginnings of Maryland* carried the subject to 1639, *Maryland During the English Civil Wars* (in two parts) continued it to 1649, while the present study covers the years 1649 to 1658. It is a concise presentation, mainly chronological, of the events of the period drawn from the official documents and other contemporary material contained in the publications of the Maryland Historical Society. The author has aimed to make the account as complete and authoritative as possible, that it may serve as "a compendious record of established testimony." The footnotes give precise references to the authorities for practically every statement of importance. The appendix, which forms a considerable part of the monograph, contains a conveniently arranged summary of the proceedings of the provincial courts during the period under consideration. This, like the rest of the work, is painstakingly done, with full citation of the sources, and will prove of value even to those who have the leisure to read the records themselves, which fill a part of the fourth and the whole of the tenth volume of the Maryland Archives.

Stephenson, H. H. (Ed.). *Who's Who in Science* (International), 1912. Pp. xvi, 334. Price, \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

Stewart, W. R. *The Philanthropic Work of Josephine Shaw Lowell.* Pp. xv, 584. Price, \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

To all who had the pleasure of knowing Mrs. Lowell, even in the slightest degree, this volume will be most welcome. All these will join in a vote of thanks to Mr. Stewart for putting so much of the writings of Mrs. Lowell in available form.

To others it need only be said that Mrs. Lowell was one of the finest of the many young women whom the Civil War left a widow. Born of a noted New England family, highly educated, married early during the war, she soon experienced its horrors in the deaths of her brother and her husband, both highly esteemed officers. The balance of her life she devoted to the care of her daughter and to social work.

In the effort to better social conditions, Mrs. Lowell soon became a leader. Her main interests were in charity organization, labor questions and civil service reform, but there were few social betterment movements in New York City between 1865 and 1905 in which she did not actively participate. Entirely aside from the personal interest in Mrs. Lowell, this account of the early stages of recent philanthropic activity will prove of great value.

The editor of the volume was for seven years Mrs. Lowell's associate on the State Board of Charities of New York and thus had close personal association with her.

Sumner, William G. *War and Other Essays.* Pp. xxvi, 381. Price, \$2.25. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1911.

One of the most versatile, independent and virile teachers of his time was

William Graham Sumner, who was professor of political and social science at Yale from 1872 till June, 1909, only a few months before his death. "An incessant worker," "fearless," "outspoken," "indomitable," "prince of teachers," are the descriptive terms used by his students.

In his earlier years, financial questions, currency, tariff, were his main interests, and his long service as protagonist of the free trade propaganda is well known. In later life he bore an active part in developing the newer science of sociology and the process of social evolution supplanted the older interests.

Though not a voluminous writer, preferring as he once said "to correct his own mistakes," Dr. Sumner wrote and wrote well. Aside from a few volumes of which "The Mores" is the most significant in view of his death before his projected magnum opus was far along, there are many essays worthy of preservation. As a memorial to Dr. Sumner his student and colleague, Albert G. Keller, has edited seventeen of these occasional writings, with one exception written after 1896.

Former students will welcome the collection. The keen, incisive thought makes the essays valuable as a basis of discussion. Those who do not know the other work of Professor Sumner have a treat ahead of them if they will dip into this volume.

Toynbee, Gertrude. *Reminiscences and Letters of Joseph and Arnold*

Toynbee. Pp. xi, 196. Price, 2s. 6d. London: Henry J. Glaisher, 1911.

This little book reveals the characteristic mental attitudes of Joseph Toynbee and his son Arnold. The former was a gentle scientist of great personal dignity and sweetness, beloved by his family and friends. The same mental tone belonged also to his more famous son, who seemed to possess in addition a certain charming restlessness indicative of the beginning of the terrific spiritual upheaval characteristic of the last half century. Both father and son held a sympathetic attitude toward the changing religious and social-political point of view. They both had, at any rate, a strong inkling that from life alone can truth spring. Forerunners of pragmatism in this respect, they have added contemporaneous interest.

The letters are unduly devoted to the description of scenery from today's taste. The letters are indeed homely, domestic, commonplace. Yet shall one call "commonplace," letters whose implicit trust in life everywhere is indicated? "The Land Act is a great deal more intelligible to me after looking at peasants' holdings and talking to peasants themselves."

"The work (Henry George's book) is remarkable as the first—or almost the first—American treatise on an economical subject that reflects American experiences. It is the product of a study of Ricardo's Theory of Rent and observation of 'landgrabbing' in California." Arnold Toynbee's view of life as a whole is nowhere better expressed than in his letter to Maitland Hobday in 1875. "It seemed to me that the primary end of all religion is the faith that the end for which the whole universe of sense and thought, from the Milky Way to the lowest form of animal life—the end for which everything came into existence, is that the dim idea of perfect holiness which is found

in the mind of man might be realized; that this idea is God Eternal and the only reality; that the relation between this idea which is God and each individual man is Religion—the consciousness of the relation creating the duty of perfect purity of inner life or being, and the duty of living for others, that they too may be perfectly pure in thought and action; and, lastly, that the world is so ordered that the triumph of righteousness is not impossible through the efforts of the individual will, in relation to Eternal existence."

This righteousness Toynbee saw could be realized only in fellowship. East London became, therefore, a spiritual necessity to him. Indeed the art of fellowship is still the central note of the social settlement.

White, Horace. *Money and Banking.* 4th Ed. Pp. xiv, 41. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1911.

Both publisher and author are to be commended for their enterprise in keeping this really valuable and useful work abreast of current problems of public moment. There is surely no volume of like scope and purpose so helpful as this in stimulating interest and affording information fundamental to the wise handling of our monetary and banking problems. The plan of the National Monetary (Aldrich) Commission is set forth concisely and clearly.

Wickware, F. G. (Ed.). *The American Year Book, 1911.* Pp. xx, 863. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1912.

This very serviceable publication now enters its second year of usefulness. The new volume follows the main lines of organization of its predecessor. Such changes as have been made are those of detail; and these have been in the direction of improvement. The work fills a need not met by any other publication. No speaker, writer or investigator who wishes to keep pace with the main lines of accomplishment in America, year by year, can afford to be without this work.

Who's Who 1912 (England). Pp. xxvi, 2416. Price, \$2.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

Yoshimoto, Tadasu. *A Peasant Sage of Japan.* Pp. xvi, 254. Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1912.

Sontoku, as this delightful account tells us, was left a poor orphan boy dependent upon the kindness of relatives for his support. When he literally burned the midnight oil to advance himself in knowledge, his uncle chided him for thus causing him additional expense. In a spirit of perfect obedience the boy submitted, but managed by extra work to secure money to pay for the oil. Again his uncle remonstrated, saying that the money should be turned over to him to lessen the burden of his support. Sontoku dutifully acquiesced, but by laboring in the small hours of the night still secured enough to educate and fit himself for the great purpose of buying back his ancestral home and thus gratifying the spirits of his ancestors. When this pious task was complete a nobler work—to restore to prosperity certain poverty stricken villages—caused him to sell and forsake his ancestral home so as to follow the path the spirits of his ancestors would have desired. His

industry and his sagacity, his noble example and scrupulous conformity to the best ideals of the Japanese religion impressed all about him; and he was called from greater to ever greater tasks. He extended more and more the field of his usefulness. His deep religious feeling and strong personality gathered about him a band of disciples, one of whom wrote his life of which this little book is the English translation. The Japanese original has been circulated by the government. Although Sontoku died at the age of seventy, his work still lives and his example would seem to be in Japan what Tolstoi's is to the Russian peasant.

Besides the beautiful story of the sage's simple life the reader will learn much about the real heart and ideals of Japan and will feel his sympathy for the Japanese people quickened. Reverence for such a character as Sontoku would alone stamp the Japanese as a noble people.

REVIEWS

Ashley, W. J. *British Dominions*. Pp. xxviii, 276. Price, \$1.80. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911.

Men of long experience in colonial affairs or in foreign trade contribute to this unusually satisfactory survey of the British possessions. No review of politics in the narrower sense nor of forms of government is attempted, the main object is to sketch the material development that has been achieved and to point out the extent of present commerce and the possibility of future progress. The "dominions" to which attention is drawn are, with the exception of the West Indies, the great non-tropical settlement colonies Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada. The lectures, with one exception, were delivered during 1910-11 under the auspices of the University of Birmingham.

The opening discussion by the late Secretary for the Colonies, the Right Honorable Alfred Lyttleton, gives a general survey of English commercial policy toward the oversea possessions. The two lectures on Australia cover much the same ground—one from the point of view of the Colonial Administrator, the other from that of a man engaged extensively in Australian trade. Of the two on South Africa, one deals with the recent political difficulties, the agricultural development and possibilities, the labor problem, relations of the Dutch and English and immigration questions, the other with the ports, transportation facilities and organizations for promoting business.

The Honorable W. P. Reeves, late High Commissioner of New Zealand, gives a graphic account of the development and socio-economic experiments of that distant colony, which, though less an essay on commerce than the others, is perhaps the most interesting to the majority of readers. Of special interest to American students is the essay on the West Indies in which the late Commissioner of Agriculture traces the steps by which those numerous colonies have been lifted from the condition of impending bankruptcy